

Macroscopic Jets in On-Disk Coronal Holes

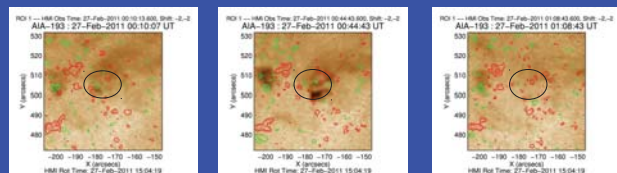
M.L. Adams, A.C. Sterling, R.L. Moore¹
(NASA/MSFC and UAH¹)

Abstract

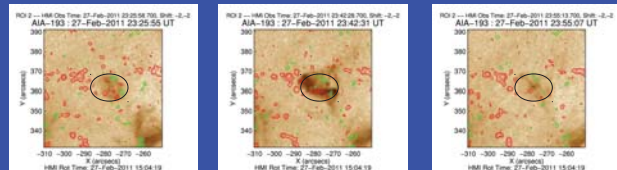
We examine the magnetic structure and dynamics of multiple jets found in coronal holes close to or on disk center. All data are from the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA) and the Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI) of the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO). We report on observations of six jets in an equatorial coronal hole spanning 2011 February 27 and 28. We show the evolution of these jets in AIA 193 Å, examine the magnetic field configuration, and postulate the probable trigger mechanism of these events. We recently reported on another jet in this same coronal hole on 2011 February 27, ~13:04 UT (Adams et al 2014, ApJ, 783: 111); this jet is a previously-unrecognized variety of blowout jet. In this variety, the reconnection bright point is not made by interchange reconnection of initially-closed erupting field in the base of the jet with ambient open field. Instead, there is a miniature filament-eruption flare arcade made by internal reconnection of the legs of the erupting field.

Acknowledgements: We would like to acknowledge the work of Owen T. Gaulle, who found the jets featured in this poster during the University of Alabama's Research Experience for Undergraduates program under the National Science Foundation Grant No. AGS-1157027.

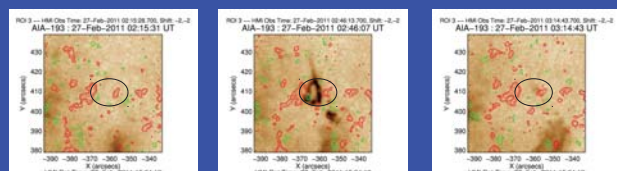
AIA-193 with HMI line-of-sight contours, contour levels $\pm 15, 20, 40, 100$ Gauss



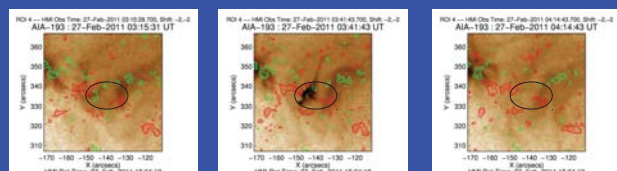
Region of Interest 1



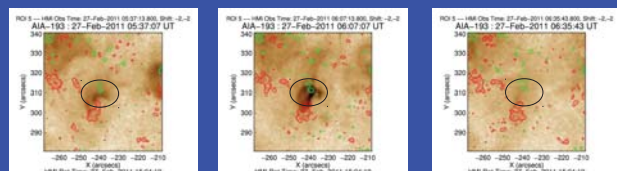
Region of Interest 2



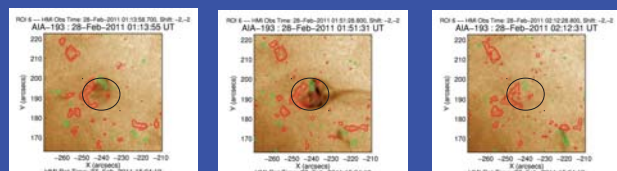
Region of Interest 3



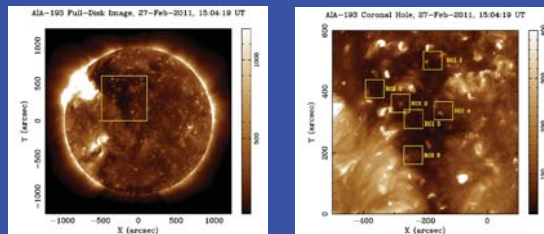
Region of Interest 4



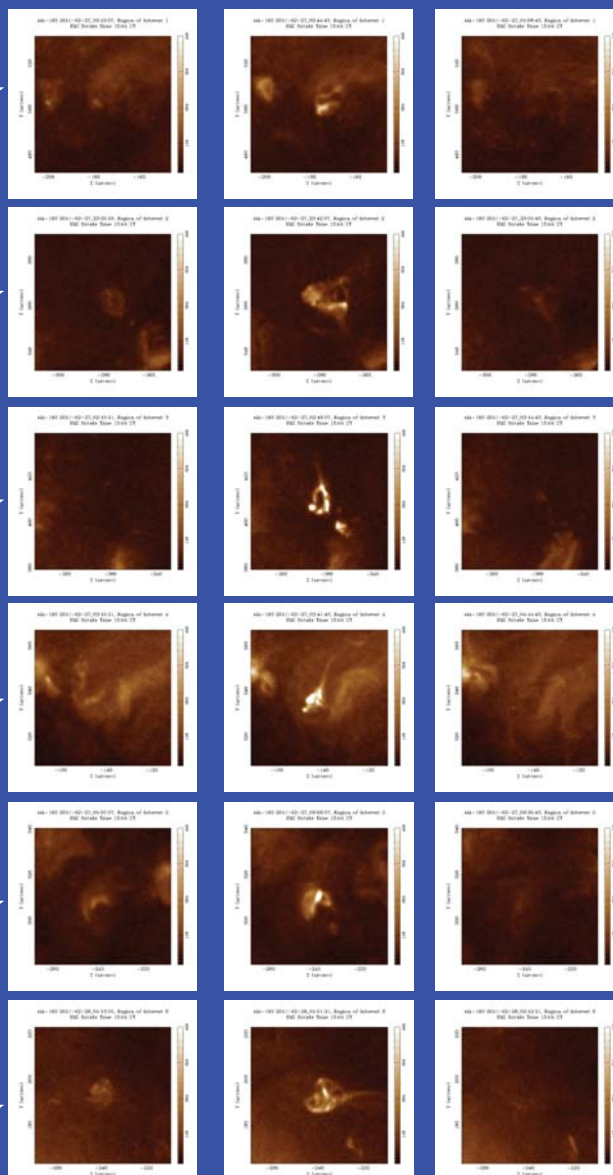
Region of Interest 5



Region of Interest 6



AIA-193 Å intensity images



HMI line-of-sight

All data were calibrated using standard SolarSoft routines and de-rotated to a common time (27-February 2011 00:00 UT). Using a 1600 Å image (also calibrated and de-rotated), we determined the magnetic field configuration.

Preliminary Results: We observed a possible exception to the general rule that jets are preceded by a brightening in the region of interest. From left to right, the images show the jet's evolution before the jet to appear.

Movies are available for viewing when the first author is present.

Future Work: Do a detailed analysis for 304 Å. Seek the opportunity to study the flux change in each field-of-view, perform a more in-depth study to determine the dominant mechanism for these events.

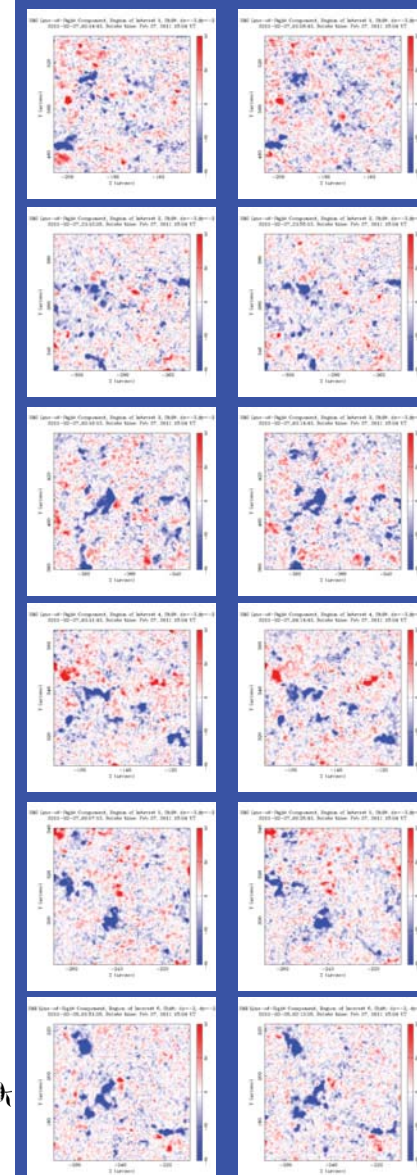
standard SolarSoft routines and de-rotated to a common time (27-February 2011 00:00 UT). Using a 1600 Å image (also calibrated and de-rotated), we determined the magnetic field configuration.

s in our study are caused by flux cancellation, with the note the ellipses on the images in the first column on the left. From left to right, the images show the jet's evolution before the jet to appear.

r viewing when the first author is present.

re study of the flux change in each field-of-view, perform a more in-depth study to determine the dominant mechanism for these events.

ment of the magnetic field, intensity images, ± 40 Gauss



brought to you by CORE
provided by NASA Technical Reports Server